TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....39
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHTEEN CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have *any money to invest*, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.35 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. (Interior Express.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CARBON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

O. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILA. & ERIE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 38
5 25	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 30
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
5 52	7 14	5 20	6 02	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 50	.....	12 47
6 20	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 33
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 58	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone,	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fosterb.	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 20	8 00	7 35	Altoona,	9 40	11 35	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g	UP TRAINS. Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 16
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 21	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 50
5 01	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	LE 9 00		LE 10 50	LE 7 30
5 30	LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	AR 7 20
5 45	9 25	Middleburg,	10 25	6 60
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	
	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	
	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	
	LE 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10 15	
		Broad Top City,		

☞ *Only $1,25 a Year in Clubs of Four.* ☜

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

FOR 1863. VOLS. XXI and XXII.

EDITED BY
T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Contains Novelets, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mothers' Department, Children's Department, Housekeepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 Magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names and household words all over this country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new *serial*, by T. S. ARTHUR, will be commenced in the January number, entitled "OUT IN THE WORLD."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs:—1. A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "SHAKSPEARE AND HIS COTEMPORARIES." 2. A large Photographic copy, from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated Picture, "MERCY'S DREAM." 3. A similar copy of Herring's "GLIMPSE OF AN ENGLISH HOMESTEAD."

TERMS—$2 a year, in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight, and one to getter-up of club, $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address,
T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. NO. 35.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, February 6, 1863.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

For the Globe.]

THE HEART MUST LOVE.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

'Tis true the human heart *must* love,
Or wither, droop, and—break;
Its measured throbbing cease to beat,
When love its flight does take.

There never yet, since time began,
Was one whom love moved not;
Each in his heart for others has
Some dearly cherished spot.

E'en Nero, tyrant though he was,
Did love a damsel fair,
And when he died, his grave she strewed
With flowers choice and rare.

This innate love, by nature's hand
Implanted in our breast,
Does not its object always seek
In *persons* deemed the best.

The Old Maid lone, her kittens loves,
The Bach'lor loves his flowers;
The Hermit loves his white pet-lamb,
Which soothes his lonely hours.

But sure the object made to love,
For man while on the earth,
Was woman, she whose smiles entrance,
Who gives to love its worth.

To love aught else, while woman's heart,
With fond love almost *melts*,
Is cruel, yea, 'tis worse than wrong,
To love, on earth, aught else.

The heart must love some object dear,
For which its throbs may heave,
And woman fair, suits best of all,
Its yearnings to receive.

The Bach'lor should forsake his pipe,
The Maid her kitten kill,
The Hermit slay his white pet-lamb,
And *all* love woman still.

Coalmont, Pa., January, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON, NO. 2.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"There's place and means for every man alive."

The world is most certainly large enough for its inhabitants. There never has been a time when the space on earth was too limited to contain comfortably those who dwelt thereon, no matter how rapidly they multiplied. The numerous lords of creation have never had cause to fear that they would perish for want of room. On the contrary, from the time of Adam down to the present day, there have always been almost boundless tracts of uninhabited land. In our own country, thousands of acres still remain uncultivated and untenanted. The tide of emigration flows rapidly westward, but still those mighty forests stand erect and bid fair to remain as they are for many generations. No one, therefore, has need to fear that the earth will become too thickly settled (when, during the past year, more than 35,500,000 of the world's population has gone down to the earth again) before he has had time to acquire a sufficient portion. There will be room enough for him when his turn shall have come to go forth upon "the wide, wide world."

Nor is there any occasion for the many complaints we often hear concerning the difficulty of getting employment, in suitable kinds of business. This difficulty appears to arise from the fact that persons very seldom understand the true character of their own capacities. They mistake their abilities for certain occupations, and the consequence is that they often undertake some employment either beyond their reach, or not suited to their turn of mind. Many a young man, instead of advancing in his vocation as he should, step by step, to compensate, if not wealth, has gone rapidly to ruin—sustaining loss after loss, until the utmost misery became his portion. And all this is brought about by his having mistaken his abilities, and having entered on a pursuit for which he was not at all suited. It frequently happens that young men provoke fortune by attempting what is beyond their reach. Let them always aim high, and look upward and onward, but they must not rashly seek what they may clearly see it is impossible for them to obtain. A young man of very ordinary talents and little energy, whose principles of integrity and honesty are perhaps not of the strongest kind, must not expect to reach the highest honor in the gift of the people. Such an attempt would be downright foolishness, and certainly a most profligate waste of time. And yet there are hundreds of such young men in our country, who, if they do not aim at the Presidential chair, act just as presumptuously. They direct their attention to some of the learned professions, when the truth is as clear as day, that nature intended them to be workmen. They may study and practice as diligently as the ant in summer, but they will never succeed, and simply because they are out of their proper "element." There is no doubt that the majority of our starving lawyers, doctors and divines, would succeed much better at the plough, the anvil, or in the workshop. It is altogether a mistaken notion to suppose that intelligence only is required to make a professional man. There must be a certain adaptation of character, or else learning will be comparatively useless. We need educated mechanics and farmers, as well as professional men, and if a larger number of our College graduates would turn their attention to such pursuits, prosperity would more surely crown their exertions, and the country in general be more considerably benefited. No one can expect to succeed in a vocation for which he is totally unfitted, and the ignorance or neglect of this fact is very probably the cause of so much failure in business. Let each one, therefore, before entering on an employment, be entirely certain that he has the requisite qualifications for it; and if this conclusion is rightly arrived at, he may always be sure of obtaining an honest and honorable livelihood.

Coalmont, Pa.

THE MODERN ARNOLD, FITZ JOHN PORTER.

[From Wilkes' New York Spirit.]

There are some offences so utterly revolting to the instincts of our nature, that it is with the greatest difficulty they can be made amenable to comprehension; some turpitudes so appalling, and so at variance with all the wholesome laws of reason, that even the clearest minds will, for a time, resist them with every resource of doubt. Of this description is the frightful and unnatural crime, which a court of honorable soldiers has just fixed upon the man heretofore known as General Fitz John Porter.

Previous to the present war, the records of the country presented one character so pre-eminent in infamy, as to entitle it to figure as a type of wickedness, scarcely to be equalled, and never to be mentioned, except as a warning or a curse. That character was Arnold's, and so earnest against it has always been the detestation of the People, that his name, by constant deprecation, has become current with the outside world, in connection with our language, as an accepted sign of baseness of the deepest shade. But there were relieving traits in Arnold's treason which made it almost tolerable, when viewed in comparison with the execrable perfidy of Fitz John Porter. Arnold had been born a subject of Great Britain, his fealty had but lately been transposed, and his new allegiance, so far as the obligations of duration are to be considered, was but lightly rooted. Moreover, he was a man of brilliant talents and daring bravery, and following these impulses, had rendered signal service to his country, which, he fancied, had been invidiously overlooked. Fitz John Porter, on the other hand, had been born under the flag which he betrayed, and his meagre qualities, and more than meagre courage, had always been pampered and rewarded far beyond their weight. Sent from New Hampshire to the National Academy, he had been reared and educated among her most favored children, and when accomplished to the extreme of the nation's bounty, was embarked in its indulgent service with a rank which is esteemed, in other lands, to be a proper beginning for a Prince. Gratitude and devotion were to be expected for these kindnesses; and chiefly were the sympathies and services of the recipient to be expected, by the Section or State under whose patronage he had attained his position in the world. His sympathies, predilections, associations and opinions, however, were found to be in opposition to those instincts, and his career soon became marked with a hostility to all the ideas and the sentiments which were identified with the region of his youth.

Passing over the pro-chivalry Mexican campaign—a crusade in which everybody was brevetted, whether deserving it or not—we find him figuring in the Mormon war, and always exercising an influence in council that prevented chastisement to treason.—Becoming soon afterward a pet of Floyd's, he was sent by that miscreant—at a time when he had matured his plunder of the public arsenals—on a confidential mission to Fort Sumter. The ostensible pretence was an inspection of its strength, and, while there, the auxiliary of the perfidious Secretary performed his mission in behalf of the Confederates, and prepared for the betrayal of the work by insidiously suggesting to the loyal soldier in command that, were *he* in charge, "*he* would not attempt to defend the work, if attacked from the land side."

The next theatre of Fitz John's performances was in Virginia, while acting as Chief of Staff, under Patterson, during the first memorable battle of Bull Run. The public know the history of that deplorable affair, and they need not be told by us that it was the failure of the force of Patterson—that was virtually under the direction of Porter—to engage Johnson, or to reinforce McDowell, which caused the carnage and disasters of that dreadful day. From thence, we trace Porter as the leading adviser of the long and inglorious inactivity before Manassas; the engineer who protracted the disgraceful siege of Yorktown; the strategist who deliberately planted his batteries in a ravine (in one of the seven days' battles), instead of on a height, while he streamed his regts. before a raking fire of the enemy; the bean sabreur who fled precipitately from the sneers of brave McCall, when the butternut lines were advancing upon them at Gaines' Mill; the traitor who failed Pope at Centreville, and the ungrateful comrade, who, when Burnside was sinking under the accumulated weight of Hill and Long-street, at Antietam, refused reinforcements out of the thirty thousand, which had stood idle under him during all the fierce temptations of that day. His whole career, therefore, is one consistent current of darkly suspicious acts; and, at the end, he stands convicted by the solemn judgment of his peers, of a villainy which equals the measure of the worst that had been thought of him before. It is seldom that, in the course even of the longest life, one man has the opportunity for so much evil as Fitz Porter found in the space of twenty months; and that he improved all the occasions which were thus presented, no one who has read the testimony in the recent trial, and been an observer of his previous career, can, for a moment, doubt.

The charges against him in that proceeding were, that having, while at Warrenton Junction, Va., on the evening of the 27th August last, received an urgent order from General Pope to move forward at one o'clock the following morning to Bristow Station, (which was but nine miles distant,) in order to attack the enemy at daylight; he deliberately disobeyed that order, went to sleep upon it, and did not begin to move his men till daylight. This second charge was, that on the day but one afterward, to wit, the 29th August, he, while in sight of the enemy, at the distance of but a mile and a half for seven hours, did, after receiving an order to attack, shamefully turn his back upon the foe, whose inferior force he might easily have crushed, and march from the sound of the hostile cannon with his whole division, thus leaving the exhausted Federal forces to be out-numbered and to be driven disastrously back upon Arlington Heights and Alexandria. Both of these charges were conclusively established, and so strongly were some of the witnesses persuaded, even before the treason of the second day, that Porter intended, according to the words of the lamented Kearney, "to fail Pope," that one of them declared to Pope "he would shoot him that night, so far as any crime before God was concerned, if the law would but allow it." Pope, however, could not realize that Porter meditated such fatal disobedience; but sure enough, the morning came without his presence, and it was ten o'clock before the defaulting chief, who had performed the same manœuvre at the first Bull Run, made his appearance with his troops. The meditated pursuit of the enemy could not then be made, and our advantages passed barren from our hands. Upon this point the Judge Advocate, in his masterly recital of the case, disposes of the pretence of the culprit, that he believed he would have got along faster by delaying until daylight, in the following words:

"Nor is it believed that the conduct of the accused finds any shelter in the Napoleonic maxim quoted in the argument for the defence. The discretion it allows to a subordinate, separated from his superior officer, is understood to relate to the *means*, and not to the *end* of an order. When the accused determined that, instead of starting at one o'clock, he would start at three or four, he did not resolve that he would arrive at Bristow Station by daylight in a different manner from that indicated by his commanding general, but that he would not arrive there by daylight at all."

The testimony on the second charge makes some astounding revelations.—It appears that on the morning of the 29th, Porter and McDowell were ordered to move forward together on a given road, and follow it until they met the enemy, unless McDowell, who ranked Fitz John, should decide that any considerable advantages were to be gained by pursuing a different course. On arriving at a certain point in their march, McDowell decided that the commands had better be separated, and informing the accused that he, McDowell, would move on with his division and attack the enemy upon the centre, directed him to take a road leading to the left where the rising dust showed that the enemy might there be taken in the flank. The accused, however, instead of receiving the order with the spirit of a soldier, merely pointed with his hand to the dust rising above the trees, and remarked—"We cannot go in there anywhere, without getting into a fight." The answer of McDowell was—"That's what we came for!" whereupon being full of his business, he hurriedly rode off. Porter, then, in a mere semblance of obedience, ordered a portion of his forces, under Griffin, to move forward, but when they had advanced about six hundred yds., he directed them to halt. In this position he remained till after 5 o'clock, P. M., with his 13,000 well appointed men, perfectly idle before an inferior number of the foe, who, all the while, were contributing to harass and overwhelm our centre. Amazed at Porter's absence from the fight, Pope at length sent him an order dated at half past 4, P. M., "to push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and, if possible, upon his rear." This order was delivered to him at half-past five; he received it while lying down under a shade tree, and without attempting to obey, he continued reposing in the same manner, during the twenty minutes the messenger remained. In noticing the testimony on this point, Judge Holt employs the following language:

"The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of the battle raging immediately to his right. Its dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberation of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Generals McDowell and King, that our army was giving way before the heavy reinforcements of the enemy. He had a command of 13,000 fresh and well appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day. Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and have brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after reading it, and at the close of an interview of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it, turned away, leaving the accused still "lying on the ground."

In a little while after the departure of the messenger, Porter gave an order to fall back, and deliberately retired altogether from the theater of the still raging battle. All this was known two days afterward by McClellan, yet he retained Fitz John as his chief corps commander, and permitted him to perform the same part, with 30,000 men, at the subsequent battle of Antietam. The defence which Porter set up to excuse his not moving, during the whole of the afternoon previous to the reception of Gen. Pope's order, is equally heinous with his conduct, and at once betrays the utter rottenness and corruption of his case. He assumes that having, in the early part of the day, marched forward with McDowell, who ranked him when they were together, he considered himself all the while still under his command, and consequently felt justified in resting idle, by a message brought him from McDowell, *some time after noon*, to remain where he was if he could do no better. This proof, shallow as it is, he attempts to make by a Lieut. Col. Locke, his chief of staff, who says that when Gen. McDowell had been informed by a message just received from Gen. Porter of his intention to fall back, that he, McDowell, remarked, Porter had better remain where he was, and that he, Locke, delivered these words as an *order* to Gen. Porter. On being cross-examined, Locke stated that these words had been uttered by McDowell in presence of Gen. King, and were heard by him. General McDowell, however, testifies that no such message was sent by him, and General King swears "he was not with General McDowell that afternoon;" nevertheless, the culprit urged, with an unparalleled effrontery, that, though the statement by Locke, of the reception of such message from McDowell was untrue, yet such an order was delivered by Locke to him, and that he was therefore justified in entertaining and obeying it. No stronger revelation than this can be required of the utter worthlessness of the entire defence.—The same witness who falsely deposed to the receipt of the message from McDowell, testified to its delivery to Porter; and it is clear that the culprit must have considered his case desperate, indeed, when he clung for his safety, to what remained of credit in the words of such a witness.

"But there is one feature of the inaction of the accused on the 29th," says Judge-Advocate Holt, "which it is especially sorrowful to contemplate. *Now*, with the cannonade of the battle in his ears, and its smoke and the dust of the gathering forces before his eyes, he could, for seven-and-a-half or eight hours, resist the temptation to plunge into the combat, it is difficult to conceive. But this alone is not the saddest aspect in which his conduct presents itself. Colonel Marshall states that, from the cheerings and peculiar yells of the enemy heard on the evening of the 29th, he and every man of his command believed that General Pope's army was being driven from the field."

It is further stated by Judge Holt that the members of the Court were convinced, from the testimony "that a vigorous attack upon the enemy by the accused, at any time between twelve o'clock, when the battle began, and dark, when it closed, would have secured a triumph for our arms, and not only the overthrow of the rebel forces, but probably the destruction of Jackson's army." This opinion, in affect, is emphatically expressed by Generals Pope, McDowell and Roberts, and by Lieut. Col. Smith, all of whom participated in the engagement, and were well qualified to judge. General Roberts, who was on the field throughout the day, says: "I do not doubt at all that it would have resulted in the defeat, if not in the capture of the main army of the confederates that were in the field at that time." To the same effect is the explicit language of Gen. Pope, while McDowell says that "even had the attack itself failed, the number of troops which would have been withdrawn from the main battle by the enemy to effect this result, would have so far relieved our center as to render our victory complete."

Upon such revelations and such proofs as these, did the court unanimously find Fitz John Porter guilty of the crimes alleged against him; and upon their verdict did the President strike the malefactor from the rolls and declare him to be hereafter utterly unfit to wear a sword, or to hold any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States. It was a punishment far short of the measure of the crime; for the culprit should have been run up to a limb, or at least led out and shot. But the President, doubtless, credited him with some remaining sensibility to human shame, and therefore judged it to be a keener penalty to force him to live and walk about among his former fellow-men, with a brand upon his forehead which stamps him not only as the murderer of Kearny and of Stevens, but the real betrayer of Antietam and both battles of Bull Run. He therefore stalks an outcast, bearing upon his brow the mark of Cain, inviting, but for the decorum of the law, the pistol of every loyal man, and worthy only of the commisseration of the Chief who so unduly pampered and advanced him.

It remains to be seen, whether the morals of the time are so depraved, and whether Massacre and Treason have become so venial in the new calendar of public duty, that that patriotic chieftain will again recognize, or take this modern Arnold by the hand. To our mind, the fact that he can walk about unharmed amid a population whose children he has so ruthlessly betrayed to death, is the most alarming symptom of the hopeless degeneracy of public spirit, and the lowness of the ebb of an ordinary love of country.

Words for the Working Classes.

The following worthy words which fell from General Butler, in his recent speech at Lowell, we commend to the careful attention of the working classes of this country. We warn the democratic portion of those classes, however, that after reading them, they had better form their own opinions on the subject, without going for advice, to democratic office-holders, or office-seekers. Workingmen and true Jeffersonian democrats, who hold no offices and are seeking none, can read General Butler in a true unbiassed spirit. General Butler said:

"I have found that this rebellion is a rebellion against the working classes, without distinction of color. The rebellion was begun and is carried on for the purpose of creating a landed aristocracy which shall give to four hundred thousand, the government of eight millions of men. It is for that, that Jeff Davis and his confederates have undertaken a rebellion which they claim is to secure the rights of the people. It is to correct the idea that the northern man, with red blood, blue eyes, light hair, and all that God gives to the image of himself, is not equal to the slave drivers, with their thin lips and pallid brows—it is to correct this idea, I say, that we are engaged in this momentous struggle. That is the question before us; and he who does not side with us on that question says that he desires to kiss the feet of those masters.

"I went to Louisiana desiring to do everything to restore it as it was; to see if by any possibility I might bring the principles, the laws and the institutions, which govern that state into harmony with the Union; but I found there no disposition to have that done. I found that the aristocracy looked upon us as their enemies; and I found that the working and middling classes looked upon us as friends.

"Within the first month fourteen thousand of those who composed the bone and sinew of New Orleans had taken the oath of allegiance, not by lip service only, but from their hearts; *and from that day I found no man* owning slaves who would take the oath of allegiance, except for the purpose of saving his property. That was the rule; there were some exceptions. *I found the workingmen true to the Union and I found the slaveholders false to the Union.* I dealt kindly with the workingmen, and I dealt harshly with the slaveholders. (Loud applause.)

"I recognized my friends and my enemies, and I made as wide a difference between the one and the other as there was between Dives and Lazarus. (Applause.) I understand that you have sent forth your sons and brothers, not for the purpose of making peace, but war, wherever they found enemies. I believe you sent out your sons and brothers for the purpose of insisting that the flag of the United States should wave everywhere in sympathy with the powers of the United States, and upon that thesis I have acted.

"I encouraged the laboring men.—A thousand were employed every day by the United States; 34,000 were fed every day by the United States, and over 17,000 of these were foreigners, whose Consuls assumed to represent them, but represented them untruly, because the Consuls represent *commerce and property, not men.*

"But those men had no voice in the newspapers abroad or at home, and the consequence was, their thanks and their applause were never heard, while the complaints of the property men, who felt that when they were struck slavery was struck, flowed all over Europe and the north; and every misrepresentation that the malice of enemies and traitors could devise was resorted to in order to embarrass, and if possible, defeat, my plans. But there is one thing I have a right to say—and I thank you, sir, for adverting to it—and that is, that from the first week when our soldiers entered New Orleans until I left there, it was as safe, as quiet, and as convenient to attend to one's business, by day or by night, as ever it was in the best governed cities of the North—even our own. (Loud applause.)

"Be not deceived. Be not weary! Remember this: that while we may feel this war is hard for us, it is the effort of desperation for them. I have seen the conscript laws of the South taking the boy of sixteen and the old man of sixty—the schoolmaster not excepted—and force them into the ranks. While it costs us effort, it costs them extermination. While it costs us labor, it costs them life-blood. I wish that they might be won back without this; but so they have not chosen. As long as life lasts, as long as any power remains, we must stand by the Union, one and indivisible.—(Applause.)

The army feels that the slaveholders have justly forfeited their plantations to the Government. Now let the Government say to the soldiers, "you shall possess those plantations when you conquer the rebels," and there will be seen a new style of warfare.—The army will find its legs. It will be able to travel on other than railroads. It will not want forty miles of baggage wagons when it moves. It will be *interested* in the result of the war. It will clamor for a continuance of the contest until the traitors are vanquished. It will care less about pay, rations, tents, stores, fuel, clothing, and luggage, than now. Straglings and desertions, and surrendering to be paroled, will cease. But this is not all. Tens of thousands of men will volunteer to fill up the ranks of the old regiments to help to save the Union—and obtain a quarter section of rebels' broad acres in Dixie. The law would be an exceedingly popular one with the *masses*. Almost every family has a son or brother or father in the army. Of course the people at home would like to see their relatives in the army get a farm apiece of the forfeited slaveholders' plantations.—Great numbers of the "poor whites" in the Border States would enlist and fight for the same prize. The passage of such a law would act on the army and country like the discovery of a great gold region, where every miner, by encountering a certain amount of risk, is sure of securing a competency. I, the soldier falls, let his nearest relatives have the land warrant, and they will find another man to fill his place in the ranks.

There is another powerful reason in behalf of the enactment of the proposed law: When the rebellion is crushed, it will be absolutely necessary to plant a new and loyal white population on the soil of Dixie. Else our terrible and bloody work will have to be done over again, or that country must be abandoned to the slaveholders sooner or later. Half a million of soldiers would locate on their claims; a million of their relations would migrate thither and settle among them. The freed blacks would work for wages for them and help to hold and defend the country against all contestants. The freedmen would quickly acquire small pieces of real estate, either in long leases, or in fee, to be paid for by labor. The "poor white trash" of the South for the first time in their lives, would begin to accumulate property, and prosper; for the first time, labor would not seem degrading in their sight, and free schools and newspapers would rapidly throw light into their minds. The next generation would be educated and civilized, and the future peace and prosperity of that country would be secured and established on an enduring basis.

How to Put Down the Rebellion.

The Chicago Tribune, of January 8, presents the following accompaniment to the emancipation edict for suppressing the rebellion, and making the country permanently prosperous and democratic:

Let Congress enact a law at once, granting a land warrant of 160 acres of land to every white soldier, from the North or South, serving in our army at the date of its passage, or who may enlist in the old regiments after its passage; to every commissioned officer under the grade of Colonel 320 acres; to every commissioned officer of the grade of Colonel and General, 640 acres. The land warrants to be laid on any confiscated rebel plantation which the holder may select, as soon as the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

The lands might be graded into three classes, according to their fertility, and value as follows: Soldiers' warrants, for first class, 120 acres; second, 160; third class 240 acres; and for officers holding rank below Colonel, 240 acres, 320 and 500 acres, and for the higher officers, best lands, 320 acres; second class, 640; third class 1,000 acres. There is plenty of land belonging to rebel slaveholders, (and comprising all the good lands in Secessia), to fill the soldiers' warrants, without touching an acre belong to the "poor white trash" who were deluded and dragged into the rebellion by the slaveholders.

But we may be met with the objection that a rebel's estate can only be confiscated during the life of the rebel. We reply: 1st, That would average from fifteen to twenty years. 2, The soldier, in a majority of cases, could obtain quit-claims from the heirs for a reasonable sum. 3, Under Doolittle's tax forfeiture bill, the Government can sell rebel lands for taxes and acquire a perfect title. 4, There is no certainty that the Supreme Court would decide against a perfect title under the confiscation bill after half a million of soldiers have settled down on their lands; but even if it did, the tax title would be perfect, and the confiscation title, in a majority of cases, would last twenty years. As to the effect of such a law on the army, we contend that it would infuse a new spirit into the soldiers and officers; that it would quadruple their zeal and activity. There would be no more disgraceful surrenders of brigades and regiments to guerillas. Soldiers now fight for abstract Unionism and $13 per month. And many have grown tired, discouraged, and homesick. But let every volunteer, high and low, feel that if the army wins he is sure of a valuable farm of improved land in a genial climate where he can live the residue of his days in comfort, and a new spur is felt that will propel him forward.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.

If a man is very anxious to spread the report of a Rebel victory, and exaggerate the numbers of Federal killed and wounded, do you think he is a loyal citizen? If he loudly expresses his opinion that we cannot conquer the South; if he constantly praises the Rebel Generals, and depreciates our own, do you think him a loyal citizen? If he wishes his favorite commander to level his bayonets against the President and Congress, instead of the enemies of the nation, do you think he is a loyal citizen? If he denounces every effort to destroy the power of the rebels, as a breach of the Constitution, do you think him a loyal citizen? If he declares the war, upon the issue of which depends our national existence, to be "a war for niggers," do you think him a loyal citizen? If he defends every dirty dog who is arrested for howling for Jeff. Davis, or for plundering the government, do you think him a loyal citizen? If he talks of compromise and conciliation, and declares for "*peace at any price*," do you think him a loyal citizen? If he is very anxious to hang all "abolitionists," but not at all anxious to hang rebels, do you think him a loyal citizen? If he professes to be for the Union, do you believe him? Do you not think that he is in favor of secession, with its concomitants of endless warfare, anarchy, and confusion?

WHEN the British steamer Antona was captured in the Gulf by the Pocahontas, she had a Mobile pilot, who went on board at Havana, having left Mobile two weeks before. He was promised two thousand dollars for safe pilotage. A letter from a correspondent on board the Pocahontas states as follows:

"He says the people in and about Mobile suffer much. Shoes $12 and $14 per pair; coffee $1 per pound; salt scarce and very dear. He says that *the success of the Democratic party at the last elections fills the rebels with new hopes.* They count upon an early truce by which they might profit.—*If the Republican party had had a majority at the last elections, he says the rebels would have laid down their arms; and but for that, peace would have been sought on the best terms possible.*"

Here we see that the Rebels count every vote cast for the Democratic candidates as certain aid to their wicked cause. We feared this at the time, and so expressed ourself. But we deny that the Democratic masses intended that their votes should be used for such a base purpose. The leaders may deceive their Southern friends into the belief that the party is disloyal, but the day will surely come when such leaders, the Hughes, the Vallandighams, and their tools scattered over every county in the loyal States, will be crushed beneath the iron heel of a loyal public opinion. If the same secession sympathisers are permitted to control the organization of the Democratic party in this State, during the next campaign, their victories will be few and far between.

Reconstruction.

We reprint from the Richmond *Dispatch* a furious article warning the conservatives of the North that the South will accept no terms for a reconstruction of the Union. It was not necessary for the *Dispatch* to pile up tragic sentences so high in announcing its determination. If the South don't choose to return to good sense and the Union by mild means, its madness will only compel the Government to draw the screws tighter and bring it back to its place by force, and hold it there by force, if necessary. The language of the *Dispatch* about its territory being despoiled and its people killed, is quite refreshing. Its bill of grievances sounds very much like a boy stoning his father, and then complaining to the world because the parent chooses to flog the miscreant into submission. —*Lycoming Gazette.*

THE RIGHT MOVE.—On Thursday last, Mr. Benedict read in place joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to extend the right of suffrage to soldiers in actual military service. If the rebel sympathizer at home has a vote, the soldier fighting to save our country from destruction should certainly be permitted to enjoy the same privilege.

EX-GOVERNOR Morgan, (Republican) of New York, has been elected United States Senator from that State.

Peace.

The country is troubled with a great deal of outcry professedly in favor of some terms of peace with the rebels, says the Philadelphia *North American.* This outcry has very little basis in genuine opinion on the part even of those who are most noisy about it.—It is a party device—a trick to make a case merely—a feigning of grounds of dissatisfaction in order to create hostility to the present Administration, and so to get others in power. Of course a few men are beside themselves with bitterness arising from the punishment their own misbehavior has brought on them. There are men this side of Mason and Dixon's line many of whose natural place, when lines were drawn with the rebels, was on the other side of the line; but of this positively hostile class, there were never enough to enable them to carry an election here without a tremendous exercise of ingenuity first, and of party despotism next.

But as the pretences of professed clamorers for peace have really done some harm, and are likely to do more, it is necessary to call attention to the state of things they would bring about. Let us suppose the preliminaries of a peace with the rebels named, and a suspension of hostilities. The very first step in such a movement is equivalent to an assumption of the debt of the Confederacy, if there is to be union, or equivalent to the creation of an immense permanent military and naval establishment, if there is to be separation. Suppose there is separation. Are we to give up the forts, possessions and property of the Union on the Confederate coasts? If so, we concede to them almost an equality of military and naval strength, or else must prepare to hold Fortress Monroe, the Florida forts, and other costly and important establishments. We must give them twenty millions worth of property or prepare a standing armament of great strength to defend these posts. Neither in yielding nor in holding them can we in any way save ourselves. The only thing is to conquer all or yield all.

Next, as to the financial aspects of reunion by treaty; we must assume the whole of the Southern debt, say five hundred millions of dollars now, with a hundred millions to add for contingencies. The losses of citizens on both sides must then be paid, and rivalry in claims as well as rivalry in generosity will make an enormous bill of losses in every Southern State.—Two hundred millions of dollars would be required at least. Again, an equal treaty must bring with it equal pensions to soldiers, equality in final payment for service in everything after the initial step is taken. At that moment, the cost of the war is suddenly doubled on us, for we of the loyal States have it all to pay. The South had little financial strength to begin with, and now its internal condition is frightful in comparison with what it was before the war. The desolation of a vast conscript system has made such havoc as we have never dreamed of at the North. The South cannot pay the cost of anything after peace.

In either case, therefore, we have a double financial burden thrown upon us, and the vast sum of obligations of the Government falls one-half in value at the instant. This is the first great fact the half-crazed partisans who rave about the Legislatures of two or three of the Northern States, now should be compelled to look in the face. Do the thousands of holders of government securities in every class of society wish to see one-half their property suddenly disappear? Do business men sufficiently appreciate the danger these brawlers, pretending to wish for peace, are bringing on everybody?—There is no chance of escape from the depreciation of values which would follow. The day laborer would lose half his wages, as well as the business man half his business. The ruin would be universal, all can see, if the public debt is to be doubled under union by treaty, or the public resources diminished, while heavy future expenses are rendered necessary under separation by treaty. In either case, twice as much is taken from us as now, and all that is taken is thrown away.

Let any one who wishes give attention to the detailed application of this aggregate national calamity, which submission to the rebels would bring, and see what its effect would be on himself. It will then be easier to judge of the real character of the men who are trying to divide the North, and to force a dishonorable peace. At the outset they may deceive a few who do not take the trouble to trace causes to their consequences, and they do this the more readily because so little has been said to seriously controvert the assertions of the party leaders. Knowing their hollowness and worthlessness, their partisanship, which is ready at any time to seize on anything that can aid them to power, however much the public are endangered, we have long been accustomed to pass them over without attempt at refutation. But now they seek to do that which at a blow annihilates half the strength and half the resources of these States, and to plunge us in utterly ruinous indebtedness. Look at the practical results, and see what guilt is meditated.

Washington's Birthday—22d inst.

The Charleston Affair.

Correct accounts of the late affair near Charleston completely contradict the blustering reports that were telegraphed to Richmond. It turns out that several of our blockading vessels were attacked by the rebel rams, but they escaped, though they were disabled. The prize steamer, Princess Royal, which the rebels were especially anxious to secure, because she had on board a most valuable cargo, also escaped. The rams only attacked the Mercedita, the Keystone State and Housatonick, which, being of light draught of water, were nearest to the harbor of Charleston. The rest of the blockading squadron were undisturbed.

So it is made clear to the world that Beauregard's silly proclamation about the blockade being raised is nothing more than so much waste paper. An attack was made by the rebel rams, which failed, and on the strength of the failure, the rebels claim that the blockade is raised. If they thought such an assumption would be admitted by the United States Government, or even by the European powers, they are mistaken. The blockade has not only not been raised, but it is stronger and more efficient than ever.

HON. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.—On the 5th inst., this gentleman rose in his seat in the lower house of Congress to make a personal explanation. We copy from the proceedings of that date:

Mr. Wright [Dem.], of Pennsylvania rising to a question of privilege, said that his colleague (Mr. Stevens) in a recent speech, had charged him with, after having made some patriotic remarks, advising compromise and conciliation, which, in such a case was to make "a covenant with hell." Mr. Wright denied that he had ever proposed such action. The compromise he suggested was with regard to legislation to secure harmonious action.—He denounced the rebellion out and out, from the threshold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorously carrying on the war to put down the rebellion. He should compromise with no rebels in arms. He was sensitive on the subject of the charge, because it was so distant from his feelings and desire. He was for no compromise, except an honorable one, by which the country can be saved; but not while the rebels are in arms, and in a threatening attitude.

These are the sentiments of every *loyal* Democrat in the North. Such rebel sympathizers as control the *Monitor* cannot endorse them.

THE following toast was drank in Harrisburg last week by an officer of the U. S. Army. He was in the company of a number of his secession sympathizing friends at a drinking saloon:

"*Jeff Davis, the next President of the United States, to be inaugurated within the next four months.*"

There are too many such men commanding the loyal and brave men in the army. They are there for the pay, and to defeat our arms whenever favorable opportunities offer. The day is coming when such men will be hung up like dogs.

P. S.—On Wednesday, the officer drinking the toast, was arrested and sent to Baltimore and turned over to General Schenk, who will no doubt have him court-martialed. He is a Lieutenant in the 56th Regiment P. V., by name Frank P. Robinson, a Pittsburger.

Re-organization of the Penna. R. R.

On the 1st of February the following changes were made on the Penna. Rail Road:

The Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, formerly divided into four divisions is now divided into three viz: the Philadelphia, Middle, and Pittsburg Divisions. G. C. Franciscus is Supt. of the Philadelphia division, S. D. Young is Supt. of the Middle division, and Andrew Carnegie is Supt. of the Pittsburg division.

Robert Pitcairn is Supt. of Transportation, and is in charge of the Hollidaysburg, Tyrone & Clearfield and the Bald Eagle Valley Branches. He assists E. Lewis, Genl. Supt., and acts for him during his absence.

The Engineer Department has been reorganized, as follows:

W. H. Wilson, Chief Engineer.
J C Sharpless, Asst. Eng. Phila. Div.
Jos M Wilson, " " Middle Div.
J. S. Love, " " Pittsburg "
J H Linville, Engineer Bridges and Building; and J. P. Laird is Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery.

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE REBELS.—A. M. Patton, member of the House of Representatives from Greene county, on Wednesday last offered a resolution declaring that if the Administration persisted in weakening the rebels by taking from them the labor of the slaves, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men or other means of carrying on the war. Mr. Patton should be passed over the line.

WE have been informed that the *Caucasian*, a rebel sheet, formerly the *Day-Book*, published in New York, is distributed gratuitously in several townships in this county. The teachings of such sheets will bring sorrow to many families who do not now see the snake in the grass.

VALENTINES!

Saturday next, the 14th, is St. Valentine's Day. All who wish to select from an extensive stock of grave, sentimental and comic Valentines, should call at Lewis' Book Store. A fine selection for the juveniles.

Important Decision.

The following decision rendered by Judge Taylor, in the Common Pleas of Cambria county is of the utmost importance to the public in general and the soldiers in particular:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY:

The School District of Washington Township vs. John Brown. No. 52, Sept. Term, 1862.—Al. Vend. Ex.

Rule to show cause why Writ should not be stayed, the Defendant being in the service of the United States.

Per cur. Jan. 7, 1863:

It is admitted that the defendant is in the army of the United States, in the three years volunteer service. The act of 2d April, 1822, provides that "no execution or other process shall issue against any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, when called into actual service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or in pursuance of the orders of the Governor of this Commonwealth; nor shall any such process issue against him until thirty days after he shall have returned from duty to his usual place of residence, or until forty days after he shall have been discharged."

We are reminded that this Act has been held in one of the judicial districts of this State, upon the authority and reasoning of a class of decisions which deny to the Legislature the right or power to deprive a plaintiff of the fruits of his judgment, or to grant a defendant a stay of execution for an *indefinite* period. The want of power is not made to depend upon the length of the period, but upon the uncertainty of its duration or termination.—With respect, however, to two classes of State militia, or volunteers in the service, the drafted militia and nine month's volunteers, the period of service is fixed and definite. Those who volunteered for three years or during the war are understood to have engaged in the service, like the enlisted men in the regular army, for three years; which period may be shortened by a termination of the war within that time. Otherwise, the period is no less definite than that for which the nine month's men have engaged to serve. It is an enlistment for three years, with the chance of an earlier discharge upon a contingency. The obligation is to serve the definite period of three years if the exigencies of the service require. We do not, therefore, think in throwing more than a doubt in favor of men who have left their homes and business and are perilling their lives for the cause of their country to look to the obligation in construing and applying the statute, so as to give them the benefit of the exemption which it provides. This view of the point, moreover, avoids the incongruity of adopting a different rule for the two classes of men—those engaged in the *nine months* and those engaged in the *three years* service—standing in equal merit. It recognizes, also, the very strong merit of those who may claim the benefit of this patriotic and beneficent enactment—the motive which prompted to the passage of the original Act, and which is evinced by the Legislature in the passage of the kindred supplementary Act of 11th April, 1862. Every one who may justly claim the protection of this law has merit in his claim which should not, we think, be disregarded upon a mere doubt or scruple as to the constitutional power of the Legislature to grant him such protection. The rule is, therefore, made absolute.

[By the Court.]

The Release of Mr. Boileau.--He Admits his Wickedness, and Promises to Sin no more.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The following is the letter of Mr. Albert D. Boileau, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, on which his release was granted:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPT.,
8th Army Corps, Baltimore, Feb. 1.

I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, now confined in Fort McHenry for the publication of an editorial article under the title of "Davis' Message," in that newspaper of January 20th, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of a like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and do distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge; and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents, or employees, without my sanction and intention.

And I do hereby give to Maj. Genl. Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, in behalf of the Government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that, upon being discharged from my present imprisonment and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print, or publish, or permit others, in my name, to write, print, or publish any article having such a dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion, but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution and the Union, as a faithful citizen should.

And it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Leader*, made up from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore, this the 1st day of February, 1863.

ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

HOW GAMBLER'S THRIVE.—The rooms in Cleveland occupied by Conlisk, a noted gambler, and one of those concerned in the fleecing of Paymaster Cook, were cleaned out by an execution lately, when some curious discoveries were made. There were peepholes in the walls, through which an accomplice of the gambler, stationed outside, could see the hand of his victim, and a system of wires and hammers under the floor by which he could communicate to his principal the results of his observations. The contrivance looks very much like an infringement of the patent of the well known spirit-rapping machine.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

The United States Ram, Queen of the West, Runs the Blockade.—A Rebel Vessel Crippled.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7th.—A special despatch from Cairo says that the steamer Adaline has arrived from Vicksburg. The U. S. ram, Queen of the West ran the blockade on Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns were opened on her and as she steamed past, a rebel steamer also opened fire on the Queen of the West. The latter replied, and crippled the rebel steamer. The Queen was under fire three quarters of an hour.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

Another Attack by the Rebels.—The Enemy Repulsed with Great Loss.—Our Forces Pursuing them.—Rebel Loss Over 100 Killed and 300 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 6.
To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The rebels under Wheeler, Forest, Wharton and Woodward attacked Ft. Donelson yesterday at ten o'clock, P. M., with four thousand men and eight pieces of artillery. We had eight hundred men in the fort, under Col. H. C. Harding.

They charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery and infantry with great loss.

The enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, demanded a surrender, and offered to spare life, &c., &c.

Colonel Harding replied that he was ready for all the consequences,

The enemy's loss in killed was over 100 and in prisoners 300.

Our forces under Colonel Lowe, from Fort McHenry, are pursuing them, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss was 12 killed and 30 wounded.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.

Department of North Carolina.

The Great Expedition of the Day.—The Rebels Terribly Agitated.

Moorhead City, N. C., February 8.—Thursday evening. January 30th, via Fort Monroe, February 6th. The waters between here and Beaufort are slack with vessels of all kinds, which are only awaiting the abatement of the severe gale which has been prevailing for the five days past. Capt. J. E. Slaught, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has completed his arduous labors in fitting out the great expedition of the day. His great nautical knowledge and general experience and skill commands the admiration of all.

The enemy are terribly agitated and trembling with fear. The next gale from the South will bring to your ears the clashing and resounding of arms, and the army is in a splendid condition and in the very best of spirits eager for the conflict, with all its flattering prospects of success.

General Wessel is left in command at Newbern with an adequate force for any emergency.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MISTER EDATUR:—As yu dew perfes to giv kerrect infurmashun off every subjec, I wud begg leaf to state that I feal very onwell and wud like to no wat kine o' fizzick is best four me to take. I plide to the Edatur of the Monitor, but he cud not tel me, as his larnin is not beter as mine is.

Yures, Solomon Snifler.

Brod Top Citi, Pa., Januari, the last da.

ANSWER.—Swallow Murray's *Grammar* in pills, and wash it down with a decoction of Webster's *Dictionary*.

EAST BARREE, Feb. 2, 1863.

MR. LEWIS:

Sir:—In the "Globe" of the 28th, ult., I noticed a paragraph stating that James T. Owens, formerly a typo in your office, was one of the "three hundred braves" of the Anderson Troop who behaved so gallantly at the battle of Murfreesboro.—Allow me to say that W. Wallace Borst was another "brave" of the same organization who participated in the same engagement. Wallace is a native of Huntingdon county, and connected himself with the Anderson Troop at Carlisle. He will never bring disgrace on himself nor his native county, but will always do his duty. R. A. R.

Our Army Correspondence.

[The following report has been sent us, and we publish it with great pleasure, especially as the gallant young Davis of West township is noted for conspicuous valor.]

HEADQUARTERS 77TH REGT. P. V.,
In Camp Near Murfreesboro,
January 8, 1863.

To D. C. Wagner, A. A. A. Gen., 5th Brigade;

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the 77th Regt. Pa. Vols., from the time of leaving Camp near Mill Creek, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1862, to the end of the battles before Murfreesboro, January 3, 1863, viz:

We broke up our camp near Mill Creek Dec. 26th, 1862, sent our wagon train to Nashville, and took up our line of march in the direction of Shelbyville, on the Nolinsville turnpike, and encamped a short distance beyond Nolinsville.

Dec. 27th, 1862, we continued our march in the same direction, and on the same road. At 8, A. M., we encountered the enemy within two miles of Triune. We were immediately placed in position, with the balance of our brigade on the left of the road.

Our front line was composed of the 29th Regiment Indiana Volunteers on the left, the 34th Regiment Illinois Volunteers on the right, and the 30th Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the centre. Our Regiment and the 79th Regiment Illinois Volunteers were held in reserve, but advanced with the brigade, our regiment covering the 29th.

Skirmishers were thrown forward by each of the three first named regiments, as also were two companies, B and G, of the 77th Regiment P. Vols., who occupied the extreme left of the front line of skirmishers. In this position we advanced towards Triune, driving the enemy from his position, and took possession of the town, the enemy retreating towards Shelbyville. We encamped about a mile beyond Triune, near the turnpike.

Dec. 28th, 1862—we remained in camp where we stopped the evening before.

Dec. 29th, 1862—we retraced our march on the same road for two miles and turned off on a dirt road, running an easterly course, into the Salem turnpike, at the junction of which we silently and without fires, encamped for the night.

Dec. 30th, 1862—we marched towards Murfreesboro on the Salem turnpike for about three miles, when we were thrown into column by divisions into the woods on the right of the road, with the balance of our brigade and division. At this time, heavy skirmishing was going on on our left and in front.

We advanced for a short distance, when our Regiment and the 30th Regiment Indiana Volunteers were ordered to change front to the right, deploy column and throw out skirmishers. We advanced, moving towards the right of the general line of battle, for about a quarter of a mile. We then changed front to the left and occupied a dense cedar grove. The position of our Regiment was now on the right of the 22d Regiment Ind. Vols., of General Davis' Division. It was then that we received a heavy fire from a rebel battery that was stationed on the right and in front of us, in an open field by the edge of a woods, at a distance of 500 yards. After a sharp skirmish, it was silenced. We then threw out pickets and remained for the night. Our position was now on the left of the Brigade and on the right of Davis' Division.

Dec. 31st, 1862—we were under arms at 4, A. M., and at daylight we discovered the enemy in large force in front, within 60 yards of our pickets, who immediately commenced firing, when the enemy advanced to a furious attack.

As the pickets retired, our Regiment advanced to meet the enemy, and resisted their attack with desperate valor, repulsing the forces immediately in front with great slaughter, and compelling them to retire across the brook, where we first found them posted, and into a cornfield beyond.

This was the first attack that was made on our lines, but almost at the same time the enemy's columns which were directed on those regiments on our right, pressed furiously onward, bearing down everything before them. Those regiments on our right, after a short but desperate resistance—as was shown by the great mortality on both sides—were obliged to fall back.

Soon after this, the regiment on our left changed position to our rear, leaving our regiment completely isolated, and battling against great odds, with great danger of being surrounded.—At this time, we were ordered to retire for about 150 yards, and then march to the right, in line, if possible, to re-attach ourselves to the balance of our brigade, which had been driven from its first position. While doing this, we fell in with a portion of Gen. Davis' Division, and were advised that we had better co-operate with that division for the present, as our brigade had by this time retired so far that it would consume much valuable time in finding it that could be used at this particular juncture to great advantage by reinforcing one of his, Gen. Davis', brigades.

We posted ourselves on the right of Gen. Davis' division, in front of which was a rebel battery at a distance of 400 yards; a little to the right and in front of this was Edgarton's battery, which had been previously captured by the rebels in the onset, and was still in their possession. It was here that our regiment charged alone, re-capturing Edgarton's battery, and up to the guns of the rebel battery, through a hurricane of grape and canister, until we were confronted by several thousands of the rebel infantry, when, as we were unsupported, were obliged to retire to the line from which we started on the charge, leaving our much loved battery in the hands of the rebels, as we had no means of moving it off; yet we were as much repaid for this desperate charge, as for any we made during the day, in damaging the enemy and holding him in check.

We retired in good order, and halted and formed in our previous position on the right of Gen. Davis' division.—Here Col. Housum fell.

The battle was now hotly contested for some time, when our forces began to give way, fiercely pursued by the enemy, who came near taking one of our batteries at this place. As soon as the battery was safely off, our regiment retired to the fence on the opposite side of the field about 60 or 70 yards, where we stood alone for some time, contending with the rebels until they commenced scaling the fence on our right and left, making the third time that we were almost surrounded.

We now retired to the woods and again made a stand, notwithstanding the sweeping fire to which we were exposed.

Everything in our vicinity was at this time in disastrous confusion, and we commenced retiring slowly, but as we kept our regiment all the time in perfect order, we were enabled to stand and fight wherever we could find a fragment of a line to rest on, or wherever we could gain a position in which we could for a minute successfully make a stand.

When we came near the Nashville and Murfreesboro' turnpike, we fell in with a portion of the 29th Regt. Indiana Vols., under the gallant Maj. Collins, also a portion of the 30th Regt., Indiana Volunteers. These, with our regiment, were now formed together as the remnant of the old 5th Brigade, under Col. Dodge as brigade commander. We were posted in the edge of the woods by General Johnson, on the right of General Van Cleve's Division, which had just come up.

The rebels were now coming on with ten-fold more impetuosity and our men were ordered to lie down quietly behind a fence, which partially protected us. We waited here until the Rebels were within a short distance, when we up and delivered our fire with such good effect that the rebels began to give way. We then pitched into them with whoop and yell, all the time delivering a most destructive fire, and soon the whole rebel column was in full retreat. We drove them half a mile when our ammunition gave out, and being relieved, we retired to the train to obtain a fresh supply.

This was the first important check that the rebels received, as it saved our ammunition train, and secured for our forces an important position.

From the break of day until 12 M., our regiment was under constant fire, and terribly our ranks were thinned. At night the regiment went on picket.

January 1, 1863.—We remained under arms on the crest of the hill where we ended our final charge on the 31st. At 4 P. M. we received a heavy fire from a rebel battery, which was soon silenced.

January 2.—We remained in the some position as on the first. A heavy battle was fought on the left in which we took no part. In the evening we went on picket. A heavy skirmish took place immediately in front of our line.

January 3.—Still remained under arms in our old position. At night, in the midst of the rain, the final struggle was made, in which we took no part.

During this great battle our little regiment did no discredit to the Old Keystone State from which we have been so long exiled. Officers and men stood up to the work and did their duty nobly.

Among those noted for conspicuous valor I must call attention to Adjt. S. T. Davis, who rendered invaluable assistance throughout the battle; also, Captains F. S. Pyfer, of Co. K, Philips of Co. G, Wm. A. Robinson of Co E, and J. J. Lawson of Co. C, all of whom cheered and encouraged their men throughout the battle with a promptness and coolness, which belong to none but veteran officers.

That our regiment never once broke in the midst of so much disorder shows that the men behaved like veterans—as they are.

We went into action with 288 men and 17 officers. We lost in killed five men including Colonel Housum. In wounded 29, including one Lieutenant, and 29 missing, including one Captain and one Lieutenant. Total casualties, 63. Of those missing the greater part are undoubtedly either killed or taken prisoners.

I must not forget to mention the valuable services of Dr. Downey, the Assistant Surgeon of our regiment.—He remained with us throughout the battle, and displayed the most indomitable energy and courage in attending to our wounded and superintending that part of the Medical department which came within his sphere.

I regret to say that notwithstanding the great valor displayed by the Regiment as a body, there were a few miserable cowards, who skulked away during the excitement of the battle, and left their comrades to bear the brunt of the battle. I have carefully obtained their names and rank, however, and shall forward them without delay.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. ELLWOOD ROSE,
Capt. Commanding Regt.

From the 125th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA.,
January 30, 1863.

Friend Lewis:—As we are now in *statu quo*, I thought I would scribble a little about the 125th and its doings to your numerous readers.

In the first place, you must understand that this regiment has been exploring this God-forsaken country, from Harper's Ferry to this place, (situated about ten miles from Fredericksburg), and can tell you to a fraction, the depth of every mud-hole on the route.

We left Fairfax Station January 19, *en route* for Sigel's Grand Reserve Corps. (We fight mit Sigel, but few of us drink mit him.) The first day we crossed the Occoquan creek, the next brought us to the ancient town of Dumfries, famous for wenches and rebel raids on sutlers. That night it commenced raining, and when we pulled out the next morning, we were a pretty sight to gaze upon—half drowned, and the mud up to the hubs. I did think of grumbling when the water began to percolate down my spine, but on second thought, I considered it all went towards putting down the rebellion, so I said nothing. Laying idle three months in the best of weather, and marching as soon as the roads get so bad that a mule could hardly pull a herring off a gridiron in them, may be the way to put down rebellion, but I must confess my optics are not sharp enough to discern the point, if it has any.

I will give you a few statistics of the regiment. When we came out, our regiment numbered 953 rank and file; since then, we have lost by deaths and discharges 144, which reduces our present force to 809, rank and file. Of this number, 152 are absent, sick, from the regiment, 26 are on detached service, and 25 on extra duty; remaining for duty, 569 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 37 field staff and company officers; total for duty 606—a pretty good falling off in six months.

The health of the regiment at present, is excellent, thanks to the untiring attentions of the *ne plus ultra* of army surgeons. L C Cummins understands his duty and does it, which can be said of very few of the M. D.'s in the army. He is ably assisted by Assistant Surgeon A. Davis, a gentleman of courteousness and professional skill.

Our living, thanks to the commissary department, (nick-named by the boys *misery* department), is tolerable, with the exception of bread. We get hard tack in its original purity. I will back one of them against all the bullet proof vests ever invented for turning a minie bullet. This is a pretty hard place to get grub, but we have a commissary sergeant, S. G. Baker, who can get provender, if it is to be had.—To sum up in few words his qualifications for the position, what he don't know about drawing rations, ain't worth knowing.

The snow is about 9 inches deep and the mud under *ad libitum*. I think we will anchor here for a month, at least, until the roads get better. Hoping to have the pleasure of looking on your jolly phiz sometime in May next, I remain yours. TIMBERDOODLE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 11, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

ITEMS.—Major Miles is authorized to enlist men for the unexpired term of the regiment.

—We had another fall of snow on Thursday. The horses, sleds, and sleighs were again brought into use.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

—The number of *stragglers* who have been encamped in town for some time past are becoming considerably decimated under the strict management of the Government authorities.

—Good use was made of the recent snow by the boys, who were coasting down the hill-side on their sleds, and enjoying themselves highly.

—The Methodist quarterly conference meeting will commence on Saturday next, the 14th.

—A revival has been in progress in the Baptist Church in this place for several days past.

—The 125th Regiment, P. V., is encamped near Stafford Court House, some ten miles from Fredericksburg.

—18 inches of snow fell on the Rappahannock in the last storm.

—A large sleighing party visited the Warm Springs last Friday night. From all accounts we judge they had a good time generally.

COMPLETED—The engine house and turn-table on the Penna. Railroad, above town.

OUR esteemed friend Bob Stewart has returned home from the army with an honorable discharge. Robt. has seen some rough service and acted the part of a brave soldier. He is truly loyal, unconditionally for the preservation of the Union. We have no doubt he will be willing to enter the service again as soon as his health will permit.

☞ We learn that the Hotel near Dudley Station on the Broad Top railroad, now kept by Mr. McHugh, has been purchased by Mr. Wattson, President of the H. & B. T. R. R. He intends enlarging it and making it an attractive spot, and we also learn that it is to be kept by Mrs. Rankin, the present proprietress of the Warm Springs. We need nothing more to recommend it.

☞ A great error is committed by some writers with respect to the Capital letters I and J of our language.—Printers often make mistakes and are as often criticised and censured, when the blame does not rest upon them at all. This difficulty can be remedied, however, by continuing the downstoke of the *J below* the line, while the same stroke of the I is brought only down *to* the line.

IN TOWN.—Our jovial friend, Wm. J. Geisinger. He not only honored our sanctum with his smiling face, but he left with us a bottle of genuine German wine, an article not hard to take, especially as we are fond of sour-crout and speck.

WM. Ginter, freight conductor on the Broad Top R. R., who was hurt in the smash-up near McConnelstown on the 10th of last month, is able to be about again: He narrowly escaped with his life.

☞ A religious excitement has been going on at Broad Top City for the last three weeks in the Baptist Church. Quite a number were immersed in Shoup's Run, in a dam built for the purpose, above Union Colliery, and about one mile from the Church.

FINE HORSES.—Thos. and Ed. Colder, on Friday last, took to the city by car, a dozen of the best horses we have ever seen in these parts. We have no doubt they brought a good price.

☞ 'Tis a pity among so many capitalists as we have in our town, that no one will build some neat dwellings for rent. Demand great, houses scarce, and rents—when!

POCKET BOOKS AND CURRENCY HOLDERS.—A fine new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28. 6m.

THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC FOR 1863, for sale at Lewis' Book Store—price 12 cents.

The Soldiers' Right to the Franchise.

This subject is still exciting the attention of the soldier and the people. We give below the substantial parts of one of the petitions which officers of Pennsylvania regiments have forwarded to the Governor of this State, and which states in a few words what we may suppose to be the feelings of the officers and soldiers in the, regiments of every State which are now serving in the Army of the National Union.—This petition is dated "Headquarters 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," and is addressed to the Governor of this State:

"The undersigned citizens of Pennsylvania, now officers of the 151st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectfully submit to your Excellency the following memorial. It touches a grievance which is deeply felt by many who love their country, and who, prompted by that love, have taken up arms in defence of its National Constitution.

"We find that in addition to the social and pecuniary sacrifices which are involved in a separation from our homes, our families and our business, we are held to have forfeited the freeman's great political right of the elective franchise.

"We feel convinced, your Excellency, that it could never have been the deliberate intention of the framers of our State Constitution to thus impose a penalty upon patriotism. And yet, it not only does impose a penalty upon patriotism, but it offers a premium to disaffection. The practical effect is just as if the State of Pennsylvania were to announce to her sons as follows:

"'You who go to fight for your political rights shall be deprived of your political rights. You who do not go to fight for your political rights, shall have your political influence increased through the absence of those who do go. Those of you who make any sacrifice—who offer even life itself, in support of the Government, shall, for that reason, be deprived of your former share in the Government. Those of you who make no sacrifices in support of the Government, shall have a greater share in the Government than ever, by reason of the absence of its defenders in arms.'

"Such, may it please your Excellency, we are persuaded, was not the intent of the framers of our State Constitution. And yet, such, practically, is the direct effect of disfranchising the citizen who volunteers to serve his country as a soldier. It leads every citizen in the field to inquire as follows:

"'Is it possible that we love our country less, and are we less worthy to be intrusted by it than before we took up arms to defend it? Is it possible that we, who have offered to fight for the Government, deserve less of it than those who have stayed at home?'

"All of us know men in our respective counties, who, so far from enlisting themselves, have dissuaded others from enlisting. How hard it is for the soldier to think that the disaffected citizens at home retain a power against the government, which is taken from those who have gone forth to battle to uphold it!

"In short, may it please your Excellency, we submit that, for the Government to deprive one citizen of the right of voting because he has drawn the sword to defend it, is to punish patriotism, to foster treason, and to practice suicide.

"If it were only the undersigned who were disfranchised it would be little more than a personal matter to ourselves. But it is probable that not less than one hundred thousand voters in the single State of Pennsylvania were prevented from voting at the late election. And they were deprived of voting for no other crime than that they had bared their bosoms to the bayonets of the common enemy of all.

"To traitors, or those who sympathize with treason, we make no appeal for redress, or even for a hearing.—But can it be doubted that every patriot at home, every patriot member of the Legislature, every patriot member of Congress, who wishes that legislation should have reference to the public opinion of the State, will desire to know something of the public opinion of that great multitude of patriots who are now in the army?

"As a friend both of the soldier and the citizen, may it please your Excellency, and as a friend of our republican system of government, we respectfully petition your Excellency that you * * * will submit the facts to the Legislature, to see if some way cannot be devised by which to correct the great political anomaly of depriving those patriots of the right of voting, who, in defence of that very right, brave hardships, dangers, and even death itself."

THE EMPLOYMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.—The bill before the House for the employment of colored troops, passed that body on the 2d inst., by a vote of 83 to 55.

The following is the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such number of volunteers, of African descent, as he may deem useful to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of service in which they may be enlisted; to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers; to be officered by white or black persons appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

Provided, That nothing herein contained, or in the rules and articles of war, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or to exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military or naval service of the United States. Nor shall any greater pay than $10 per month, with the usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to laborers or privates of African descent, which are or may be in the military or naval service of the United States. *Provided, further*, That the slaves of loyal citizens in the States, exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1st, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States, nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of the said States having been first obtained.

How Southern Unity is Attained.

The disloyal press and leaders of the North are constantly pointing to the South as an example of unity and concord, and protesting that such people can never be conquered. According to these veracious authorities, the South is a modern arcadia, and the North, by contrast, a despotism.—Perhaps these worthy exponents of the blessings of Secession rule would like to try the pleasure of a life in Dixie for themselves; but, before they do, let us commend to them the following picture of its beauties in Tennessee, from the Nashville *Union* of last week:

"The doughty Forrest in his recent visit to Franklin, the County seat of Williamson, had a lively time in enforcing the Conscription Law. On arriving there with his cavalry, he selected a spot, placed guards around it, and ordered all the male citizens in the town to repair thither without a moment's delay. The order was promulgated by dirty ruffians, who galloped up and down the streets with menacing sabres. The citizens obeyed, and hurried to the rendezvous indicated with great trepidation, not knowing what dreadful event was about to happen. Pell mell they rushed along, singly and in squads, until they arrived at the place, where the terrible ogre Forrest, the "rawhead and bloody bones" of guerilla warfare, was standing with his brigands. He ordered all who were within the limits of the Conscription Law—except those who owned twenty negroes—to come along with him as soldiers in the Confederate army, and threatened to blow every traitor to the devil who hesitated one moment. One of the unfortunate gentlemen thus summarily mustered into service, the Clerk of the Court, named Robison, approached Forrest and asked to be allowed to make some necessary arrangements for this unexpected campaign. Forrest replied by drawing his pistol and clubbing it, beat the poor fellow several times over the head, gashing it frightfully. After this exhibition of chivalry, the crowd walked off after Forrest as meekly as the negro gangs which he used to lead to auction when he plied his vocation as slave-trader at Memphis."

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. E. P. BRUMBAUGH to Miss MAGGIE SHONTZ, of Penn township.

On the 20th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. James Brads, Mr. JAMES DICKEY and Miss REBECCA C. ORLADY, both of Barree township, Huntingdon county.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, February 3d, LAWRENCE SMITH, son of Harry and Tillie Williams, aged 8 months and 1 day.

"We shall all go home to our Father's house;
Our Father's home is the skies,
Where the hopes of our souls shall feel no blight,
On love no barriers rise.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace;
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be
THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED."

At Petersburg, on the 3d inst., ADA HUNTER, daughter of Joseph and Arabella Johnston, aged 1 year, 7 months and 27 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Feb. 9, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.50@8.00
Common and Superfine	$5.00@6.50
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.80@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.66@1.73
Rye	80c
Corn, prime Yellow	57
Oats	41
Cloverseed, 60 lbs	$7.00@7.25
Timothy	$2.25@2.75
Wool	55@65c
Hides	9½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$7.00@7.50
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.50
White Wheat	1.45
Red Wheat	1.40
Rye	1.00
Corn	1.00
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6.25
Flaxseed	2.00
Dried Apples	1.65
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulds	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD CO.

That the Court of Huntingdon county at January term, 1863, directed to be paid to creditors one and nine-tenths per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.

JOHN S. ISETT,
Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, Feb. 5, 1863.

The Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, Democrat & Sentinel, Ebensburg, and Record, Blairsville, will insert three times and charge Huntingdon Globe.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst.

DAVID SNARE,
Administrator.

Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1863. -6t.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fi. Facias, to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House,

On Thursday, 12th March, 1863,

at 10 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest of in and to the following tract of land situate in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, containing twenty-one acres and one hundred and forty-five perches and allowance, with the buildings and improvements thereon and more fully described in a deed for the same from Andrew Anderson and William Anderson and their wives to John McCauley dated the 22d day of May, 1855, recorded in the Recorder's Office in Huntingdon in Record Book G, No. 2, page —. The same being surrounded on all sides by a larger tract of land containing four hundred and thirty acres surveyed on a warrant in the name of Alexander Henry dated the 10th day of April, 1794. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John McCauley.

WANTED!

LOCUST! LOCUST!! LOCUST!!!

LOCUST PINS from 14 inches to 36 inches long, and LOCUST TIMBER, all dimensions, will be bought or received on commission.

If forwarded promptly and largely, permanent arrangements for continued supplies will be made.

Address, W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill Street Wharf,
Feb. 4, 1863-3t. Philadelphia.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

RECEIPTS and expenditures of Huntingdon county from the 7th day of January, 1862, to the 6th day of January, 1863, including both days:

RECEIPTS.

1851.	Charles Green, West,	$ 36 00	
1858.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	207 00	
1857.	William Johns, Cromwell,	73 41	
1853.	Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	8 93	
"	Samuel Shaffer, Jackson,	70 00	
"	Thomas Speddle, Warriorsmark,	130 35	
1859.	John Bothrock, Hopewell,	531 64	
"	A. J. Hartson, Huntingdon,	22 61	
"	Perry Moore, Morris,	4 07	
"	John Householder, Penn,	55 80	
1860.	S. W. Myton Barree,	121 26	
"	Jesse Cook, Carbon,	50 10	
"	Henry Lee, Jackson,	60 10	
"	John P. Stewart, Oneida,	15 12	
"	R. A. Laird, Porter,	744 21	
"	John Silverthorn, Tell,	20 00	
"	Jonas Buckwalter, Walker,	1 00	
"	Henry Neff, West,	452 45	2584 91
1861.	John Biddin, Alexandria,	189 34	
"	John Logan, Barree,	650 65	
"	Jacob Musser, Brady,	256 00	
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	174 49	
"	John D. Canberry, Carbon,	200 00	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	48 33	
"	David Heck, Clay,	332 89	
"	James Baker, Cromwell,	970 17	
"	Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	550 30	
"	John G. Adams, Franklin,	1018 90	
"	Henry S. Miller, Henderson,	202 88	
"	David Dunn, Huntingdon,	674 53	
"	Solon or Lynn, Hopewell,	73 72	
"	John Oaks, Jackson,	632 50	
"	Wm. B. White, Juniata,	140 00	
"	Abraham Harnish, Morris,	992 54	
"	Daniel Ryper, Oneida,	127 27	
"	William Dorr, Penn,	270 02	
"	David F. Tussey, Porter,	136 58	
"	Morris Cutchall, Springfield,	217 33	
"	John Shaver, Shirley,	609 90	
"	Georgetown, Shirleysburg,	288 00	
"	Mathew Stamp, Tell,	326 92	
"	Abraham Blair, Tod,	283 82	
"	Benjamin Bellner, Walker,	360 00	
"	David Lindsey, West,	1184 84	
"	A. Hutchison, Warriorsmark,	251 14	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union,	64 09	12737 91
1862.	Alexander Stitt, Alexandria,	161 65	
"	John Logan, Barree,	300 00	
"	Jesse Veontis, Brady,	132 10	
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	296 11	
"	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	40 50	
"	Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	530 00	
"	David Stevens, Clay,	45 27	
"	Samuel Booher, Cromwell,	118 21	
"	William Clymans, Dublin,	20 00	
"	Hugh Seeds, Franklin,	1857 09	
"	W. H. Fleemer, Henderson,	288 00	
"	George W. Shontz, Hopewell,	581 22	
"	James Port, Huntingdon,	3168 27	
"	Jackson Hamman, Jackson,	715 00	
"	Rudolph Brenneman, Juniata,	191 09	
"	Benjamin F. Brown, Morris,	468 28	
"	John C. Davis, Oneida,	252 51	
"	William L. States, Penn,	700 60	
"	Benj. Neff, Porter,	1530 63	
"	Thomas Ashton, Springfield,	160 00	
"	D. S. Umbenour, Shirley,	515 00	
"	George Lees, Shirleysburg,	91 00	
"	Thomas Vann, Tell,	326 00	
"	Abraham Elias, Tod,	250 00	
"	Daniel W. Fink, Union,	212 27	
"	Edmund Yocum, Walker,	288 01	
"	John Copley, Warriorsmark,	1175 09	
"	John Henderson, West,	1165 80	16291 95
Received on unseated lands,		426 81	
School tax on "		275 81	
Road tax on "		232 48	940 40
Proceeds on estrays—W. B. Myton,		16 75	
" S. Ralston,		1 30	
" Adam Wanfel,		2 00	
Fines collected by D. Snare,		18 49	38 54
Redemption money received			26 67
Amount borrowed by county:			
From Bell, Gatrell son & Co,		2000 00	
" J. G. Miles, Esq.,		1000 00	
" Dr. D. E. McMurtrie,		500 00	
" H. T. White, Esq.,		500 00	
" Wm. B. Lees, Esq.,		125 00	
" Enoch Dean,		125 00	
" Bridget McCahin,		252 76	
" Ellen Carragan,		252 76	
" R. Brenneman,		1000 00	7850 52
Amount of Militia fines rec'd by Treas'r.			988 71
For rents of Court House,			6 00
			12151 51

EXPENDITURES.

Attorney General, Prothonotary, Sheriff and witnesses fees on Commonwealth Prosecutions,			225 15
Constables for making returns and election fees,			611 42
Judges, Inspectors, & Clerks of Elections,			836 00
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Constables. Court Crier and Tipstaff,			2273 75
Inquisitions on dead bodies,			106 53
Assessors orders,			876 00
Wild Cat and Fox Scalps,			424 00
Road and bridges,			2603 01
" Damage—Jas Donaldson,	14 20		
" James Lee,	197 50		
" George Jackson,	45 40		
" W. Woodcock,	104 00		
" Elizabeth Zebb,	27 50		
" W. B. Smith,	97 63		
" Josiah Cunningham,	73 00		
" Nathaniel Bowman,	170 00	730 00	
Blank Books, & Stationery for public offices,		137 72	
Bridge at Mill Creek,		1139 23	
Fuel for Court House and Jail, part for last year,		171 00	
Repairs for same,		59 54	
Gas at Court House,		20 14	
Merchandize for Jail and Court House,		70 54	
Postage,		23 27	
Hanging Court House,		25 00	
Washing for Prisoners in Jail,			492 19
Sarah Watson for boarding prisoner,			261 25
Printing for county—Jacob Whittaker J. Lutz,		111 25	
Wm. Lewis,		23 50	
		60 00	223 75
State Lunatic Hospital—Nancy Long,		207 35	
Clyde Horse,		938 06	
" Brotherline,		126 94	862 35
W. C. Wagoner, fees as Prothonotary. Clerk of Sessions, &c.,			114 75
Commissioners pay—J. Henner,		99 00	
" M. P. Campbell,		184 00	
" J. Cummins,		67 23	
" J. S. Isett,		84 00	434 13
Clerk of Commissioners,			250 00
Attorney for Commissioners: J. S. Stewart, for services in full,		25 50	
" A. W. Benedict,		15 00	40 50
County Auditors,			43 00
J. S. Stewart, auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder,			5 00
Expenses of Comm'rs in holding appeals,			43 20
Bonds paid off—S. Brooks,		114 25	
" J. R. Gosnell,		200 00	314 25
Interest on bonds—Mrs. M. D. Read,		20 00	
" D. McMurtrie,		68 99	
Wm. Stewart,		15 00	
" Mrs. Yocum,		42 50	
" Thomas Fisher,		60 00	
" Wm. P. Dobson,		150 00	
" D. Caldwell,		20 43	416 38
School tax paid on unseated lands: B. Myton, Jackson township,		12 39	
W. Madden, Springfield "		5 83	
John Lowe, Barree "		10 76	
H. S. Isenberg, Juniata "		17 89	
Sol. Lynn, Hopewell "		34 38	
J. A. Campbell, Brady "		7 36	
D. F. Tussey, Porter "		31 83	120 27
Road tax paid on unseated lands: Levi Rudenour, Juniata township,		16 80	
John Apgar, Union "		11 00	
Daniel Hambaugh, Hopewell "		27 00	
Peter Frazier, Warriorsmark "		9 72	63 52
Refunding orders paid			31 43
H. T. White, Esq., amount due him at Auditor's settlement, January 1862,			1973 27
H. T. White, Esq., amount of Commission on State Tax for 1861,			235 65
Paid for the relief of families dependant on volunteers in the service of the United States,			6242 20
Bounty paid to Volunteers,			12388 23
Redemption money paid out,			26 67
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,			4745 25
Treasurers Commissions on $59411 29 at 1½ per cent.,			891 16
Balance due the county by the Treasurer,			3225 00
			42151 51

We, the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, and audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of John A. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year and find a balance remaining in the hands of J. A. Nash, Treasurer, of three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office in the borough of Huntingdon the 5th January, 1863.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE,
H. L. McCARTHY, } Auditors.

February 4, 1863.

OUTSTANDING BALANCES due at the settlement of January, 1863, for the year 1863.

	NAME.	CENTS.	STATE.	TAX.
1852.	John Coulter, Walker,	$	$	$ 52 50
1853.	Joshua Greenland, Cass,			6 80
"	Luke Vanlowe, Henderson	10 74	77 68	75 05
1854.	Wm. B. Shaw, Porter,			10 00
1855.	John Smith, Barree,		126 69	6 00
1856.	Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	58 36	150 52	33 75
"	B. F. Wallace, Morris,			23 25
"	Nich. Corbin, Carrville,			7 00
"	H. Gansle, Warriorsmark,	107 22	17 62	
1857.	Wm. Johns, Cromwell,	108 40	141 11	
1858.	Saml. Shaffer, Jackson,	11 81		
"	Bank Knode, Porter,		731 10	
1859.	A. S Harrison, Huntingdon	891 94	6 99	
"	David Parsons, Tell,	1 01		
"	Isaac Confman, Tod,		224 06	
1860.	Isaac Wolverton, Brady,	351 56	150 98	
"	Jesse Cook, Carbon,	827 25	283 91	
"	John B. Weaver, Hopewell	593 41	261 32	
"	W. K. Rahm, Huntingdon	741 65	351 32	
1861.	John Biddin, Alexandria,	214 69	12 35	8 00
"	Jacob Musser, Brady	135 70	89 17	6 50
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	6 10		
"	J. D Canberry, Carbon,	62 11	11 67	36 20
"	David Heck, Clay,	43 47	23 20	29 00
"	James Baker, Cromwell,	202 62	17 04	4 50
"	Wm. Clymans, Dublin,		4 63	9 75
"	H. S. Miller, Henderson,	20 20	42 23	20 00
"	John Oaks, Jackson,	50 75	73 35	45 00
"	Wm. B. White, Juniata,	58 81	31 55	11 00
"	Abm. Harnish, Morris,	4 16		
"	Jacob Musser, Brady	26 28	29 06	23 00
"	Christian Miller, Cass,	296 11	40 50	16 08
"	David Lindsey, West,	984 61	69 79	16 85
"	A. Hutchison, Warriorsmark,	171 81		
1862.	SPECIAL.			
	Alex. Stitt, Alexandria,	12 00	20 08	23 00 14 50
	John Logan, Barree,	65 00	261 11	389 87 42 00
	Jesse Yocum, Brady,	14 72	328 82	71 20 23 00
	Christian Miller, Cass,	8 15	177 09	29 43 5 00
	Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	08	64 78	22 54 4 00
	Samuel Brooks, Carbon,	53 09	1591 52	370 58 - 227 00
	David Stevens, Clay,	35 12	231 00	200 72 41 00
	Saml. Booher, Cromwell,	64 05	936 27	348 31 47 50
	Wm. Clymans, Dublin,	44 41	691 98	229 01 21 50
	Hugh Seeds, Franklin,	8 23	859 97	181 80 21 50
	W. H. Fleemer, Henderson	10 76	183 25	31 44 11 00
	G. W. Shontz, Hopewell,	20 67	217 92	42 12 20 00
	Jas. Port, Huntingdon,	20 00	187 49	88 70 36 37
	J. Harmon, Jackson,	40 11	773 48	241 08 39 00
	Rudolph Brenneman, Juniata,	7 45	133 10	37 23 12 00
	B. F. Brown, Morris,	38 65	753 36	231 45 18 50
	John C. Davis, Oneida,	9 02	61 40	24 81 7 00
	Wm. L. States, Penn,	22 77	363 21	70 31 17 50
	Benj. Neff, Porter,	26 54	212 12	110 47 25 50
	Thos. Ashton, Springfield	22 10	229 21	59 37 27 50
	D S Umbenour, Shirley,	83 20	1254 14	451 39 64 00
	George Lees, Shirleysburg	5 22	163 51	61 03 11 24
	Thomas Vann, Tell,	5 09	102 36	35 56 28 00
	Abram Elias, Tod,	31 91	185 81	4 23 16 08
	D. W. Fink, Union,	11 26	230 31	40 86 21 00
	Ed. Yocum, Walker,	12 07	457 89	172 00 7 00
	John Copley, Warriorsm'k	71 14	855 83	321 37 39 00
	Jno. Henderson, West,	133 13	1500 69	548 09 57 00
			$378 13	10353 18 7724 62 1357 77

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers, accounts, &c., of the Directors of the Poor of said county, and find the same to be correct as above stated: And we do further find, that, on examining the Treasurer's account, he has paid on Poor House orders since last statement the sum of $4745.25, of which amount the sum of $241.24 was expended on accounts of the year 1861, making total expenditures of 1863 (so far as paid) amount to the sum of $4564.01. Leaving balance outstanding for year 1862, to amt. $883.01.

HORATIO G. FISHER,
MILTON H. SANGREE,
Huntingdon, Feb. 4, 1863. } Auditors.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—G. G. TATE, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Dec. 4, 1861, to Dec. 2, 1862, inclusive:

DR.

To balance in his hands at last settlement,		$ 75 00
Amt. drawn from treas'y at various times,		494 02
Cash received from various sources, viz;		
From Wm. Moore, in the Wolfs case,		26 00
Pedlar, for turkeys and chickens,		4 75
P. Burket, for 2 pigs sold to him,		2 00
Mutton, for his bill,		0 35
Belford Co., a house,		51 53
J. Henderson, Esq.,		4 00
Judge Patton, in Rumbarger case,		9 50
Mifflin County Alms House, for Roping and Campbell,		6 00
Samuel Pelphtal, Esq.,		0 91
Blair County Alms House,		9 60
D. Bergstresser, for buffalo hides,		5 87
Various sources,		9 10
		$657 71

CR.

BY SUNDRY EXPENDITURES FOR USE OF HOUSE, AS PER MONTHLY STATEMENTS, Numbered 1 to 12.

Monthly Statement No. 1. December.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	$ 9 27
Cash paid for relief sund'y wayfaring paupers,	2 53
do sundry work—butchering, &c.,	5 12
do freight on P. R. Road,	1 57
do postage,	1 11
do miscellaneous,	2 75
	$22 35

Monthly Statement No. 2. January.

By cash paid removing paupers, traveling expenses, &c.,	5 35
Cash paid relief fund, wayfaring paupers,	3 31
do Wm. Plum, for making brooms,	5 00
do Peter Myers, for postage stamps, &c.,	1 86
do sundries,	1 00
	$17 52

Monthly Statement No. 3. February.

By cash paid traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	3 75
By cash paid relief sund. wayfaring paupers,	1 25
do freight on P. R. Road,	14 19
do Peter Myers for postage stamps,	3 00
do miscellaneous,	90
	$22 69

Monthly Statement No. 4. March.

By cash paid B. S. Jenny, jr., for Order Book,	7 75
do sundry persons for rubes,	3 81
do expenses going after the Quarry family,	5 50
do do to Huntingdon for paupers,	3 42
do do going to Mifflin county,	2 25
do traveling expenses, removing paupers, &c.,	25 50
Cash paid relief to wayfaring paupers,	2 35
do miscellaneous expenses,	50
	$52 70
By salary as Steward of the house,	400 00
	$697 71

In testimony of the correctness of the above account and statement, we do hereunto set our hands this second day of December, A. D. 1862.

SAMUEL PEIGHTAL,
JAMES HENDERSON,
S. J. HACKEDORN, } Directors.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the unexcepted portion of the real estate of Thomas Lloyd, late of the township of Walker, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 19th of February, 1863,

all that certain portion (being purpart A as marked on the Inquisition) of the real estate of the said Thomas Lloyd, deceased, situate in the township of Walker, adjoining lands of John McClain's heirs, John Ket's heirs, William Orbison's heirs, James M. Lloyd, Benjamin Gratius, and the other purpart (being purpart B) of the real estate of the said deceased, now owned by Henry Lloyd.—Containing One Hundred and thirty-two Acres and Five Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bind'age or judgment of the purchaser.

McCONNELLTOWN, LIVINGSTON HOUR,
January 27, 1863. Trustees.

PUBLIC SALE.—

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE at his residence in Juniata township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, 10th February, 1863,

the following Personal Property, to wit:

Five head of horses, one fresh cow, one good large breeding cow, one Rockaway Buggy and harness for either double or single, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 large copper kettle, 1 iron kettle, 1 set Blacksmith tools, 1 grind-stone, 1 new-mill saw, 1 four foot tenant saw, 1 mill-gum, 1 gold watch, 1 thrashing machine, 1 patent fodder cutter, 1 winnowing mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 apple mill, 1 side saddle, plows, horse-gears, hay by the ton, corn fodder by the lot, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given. A. B. SHENEFELT.

JOHN MAGAHAN, *Auctioneer.*
Juniata township, Jan. 28, 1863.*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
[Estate of Martin Grafius, dec'd.]

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at public sale on the premises

On Friday, the 20th of February, next,

all that certain farm and tract of land, late the estate of Martin Grafius, deceased, situated in Henderson township, about three

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a *succession of ripe fruit* from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARREIRA,

718 ARCH Street

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have now in store, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farreira, (New Fur-Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 10, 1862-3m

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by FISHER & SON.
Nov. 13, 1862.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS
SCHOOL ORDERS.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES.
NATURALIZATION P'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ARE WITH DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND STATESMEN,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BIRD CAGES,

BIRD BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND BIRD,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SAVE MONEY.

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND TIME BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1863-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Coret House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all *bilious* disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, has the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.

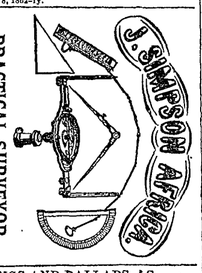
Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Derry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Laws of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

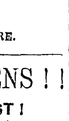
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the *general calls; the calls for skirmishers,* and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDEN'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and M'Nally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' *First Lessons in Composition.*
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by Mr. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception. WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. *FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.*

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDIONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—*The Chorus Glee Book*—Tarn's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 5, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, showing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day. Also, tables of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 20 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and DEVISIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The LAWS for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The LAW concerning PATENTS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely commitation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1863

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Implements. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

*A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Sur